

NORFOLK'S TRADE.

STATISTICS OF THE CITY'S EX- PORTS.

**A Glance at some of Her Leading
Business Houses and what
they are Doing.**

Foreign exports for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1879, from the port of Norfolk, compiled from the records of the office of customs: Cotton 20,453 bales, valued at \$9,178,365, being an increase of 42,779 bales over last year; cotton 280,630 bushels, shingles 370,075, stave 783, sugar 655, shingles 1,124,700, tree-nails 55,027, timber 90,448 cubic feet, flour 2,987 barrels, lamb 130,000 pounds, rosin 8,498 barrels, tar 77 barrels, oil meal 155,000 pounds, peas 661 bushels, bark 600 bales, cotton seed cake 14,347 bags, tobacco 69 hogheads and .7 boxes, manganese 1,633 tons, lumber 36,000 feet, sugar hooks 200, hoop poles 200, wood 8 cords, 11 Btes 4,01, spar 50 bales, 1000 lbs, 1000 lbs, 1000 lbs, 1000 lbs, glass ware 419 bottles, and 104 boxes.

Coastwise exports of cotton 220,391 bales.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

Local 221,340, through 221,387, total 442,927 bales, being an increase over the corresponding period of the preceding year of 7,584 bales. The consignment were extended to 31st of August, the close of the cotton year, the increase would be about 17,000 bales; foreign vessels cleared, 88, tonnage 83,440, foreign tonnage 83,440; consignment cleared, 1,004, tonnage 1,004,513; entered 1,008, tonnage 1,009,247.

IMPORTS.

Salt, 52,734 sacks, fruit in considerable quantities from the West Indies. The above figures are taken from the records of the Customs House and Customs Exchange. I begin sketches of some of the leading houses of Norfolk.

Wholesale grocers and commission merchants.

This is the oldest firm in Norfolk, perhaps in the State. Last year it reached its seventy-second anniversary and the firm stands pre-eminently at the head of one of the most important trades, and is vigorously competing for the patronage of the South, as it did years ago. With a growing capital and increasing experience it has been an honored name.

The large warehouse affords ample room for storage of goods, and all the business is conducted under the supervision of the members of the firm, and is carried on systematically. They give special attention to the sale of cotton and country produce, making liberal advances on consignments, and make prompt returns to consignors. The trade of the house is principally with East Virginia, North Carolina and the South.

B. F. BAXTER & CO.,

ships, etc., 105 Water street. This house was established in 1865, and has succeeded in building up an extensive and increasing trade in Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas, and is one of the leading houses in their line in the country. The house stands higher for integrity, fair dealing and financial ability to meet the increased demands of trade than this.

The firm are agents for the celebrated Tropicco Key West Cigar Factory, and also of some of the best of the tobacco trade.

This house is well known to the wholesale trade, and is daily growing in popularity.

Ill Arp Finds Himself in the Multitude, and is Anxious to Get Away.
Lanta Constitution.

Death is on his pale horse and holding another carnival in Memphis. He flourishes his newly whetted scythe and grins savagely at the flying multitudes. "Go now for a little while," he utters, "while I cut down these." On Saturday last the public guardians of that devoted city gave

ers that it was time for the people to leave—that there was no safety but in flight. About sun-down the panic-stricken women and children began to gather at the depots to take the trains. Wagons, drays, wheelbarrows and vehicles of all descriptions, were moving in hot haste. An excited multitude was huddled up in confusion around the passport-office waiting for papers, certificates of health. Slowly and sadly the hours went by as the doctors made their examination. By mid-

light red tape gave out, for the task was too great for a board of health, and certificates were given as fast as called for to anybody and everybody, without even the form of examination. The excited throng awayed to and fro; amid the cries of children, the yelling of raymen and the hissing of steam from the waiting engines. By 2 o'clock the crowd had settled down in the trains, filling up and crowding every possible space; even the platforms and

and boys half asleep. Four long trains packed with living freight. The bells were rung, the whistles sounded and away they fled from the city of despair and death. A few miles out from the city another formula of red tape had to be complied with the certificates countersigned, but it was only a formula, for long suffering patience was already exhausted. Women were soon nodding in their seats and hundreds of children tumbled round in their rest-

By daybreak we were all under headway. Most of the little towns along the line were quarantined against us, and the trains not allowed to stop or slacken speed. In the terror-stricken city the official cry was "go out, go out," and outside of it almost every-

where the cruel quarantaine replied, 'not here, not here; you shan't come here.' Faster and faster flew the iron horses to make up for time that was lost. We were flying from death and could almost see him coming on the track behind us and catch the odor of his pestiferous breath. By and by the heat and dust and smoke and clinders, and the fetid air of crowded cars becomes oppressive. Restless spirits wander from place to place. I noticed a little hard-

aced lead about eight years old sitting on the platform steps. His hat flew off and in a twinkling he flew off after it, jumping into a bank of sand. The bell rung, the brakes shut down, the train stopped, and as we backed down to make up the lifeless mass the little rascal came trotting along merrily to meet us. "Can't hurt them shop-boys," said one. "It's a wonder he didn't break his damn little neck," said another. It was utterly impossible for

the kind-hearted conductor to register such a crowd as that, and keep them so. They did all they could, and were watchful, patient and kind. No railroad company could be more respected and beloved by their officials and employees than the Memphis and Charles-

1871

THE PUBLIC SQUARES

CASH SQUARE TO BE IMPROVED AND REAFFIRMED

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen--
Mr. C. B. Fairchild's Proposal.

When the State granted the four public squares to the City of Raleigh it was with the understanding that they should be beautified and made to serve the uses of 'public squares' for the improvement of the city. The city was poor at the time, and it has not increased much in wealth up to the present.

...from the war drainage; from the prostration of business incumbent thereon; with high taxes and non-efficient trade to make business fairly unremunerative, it is no wonder that the people felt ill-inclined toward the payment of large sums for improvements which were not immediately productive.

The four public squares have been

They were apparently bare, sterile lots; here and there a tree put its straggling shade, and the Capital City of North Carolina had a park. For several years the Executive of the State has called attention to the case. It has culminated in an open threat that the city would lose its lease-hold unless something was done in the

AT THIS JUNCTURE

Mr. C. B. Fairchild, an enterprising nurseryman, steps in and states that he will take one of these Squares, and at his own expense, so to speak, will make it a credit to Raleigh, the chief city of the State.

He proposes to convert the waste ground into a nursery—not a nursery in the common acceptation of the term, but a spot shaded with trees: blooming

the cost to the city is very light—\$100, to be paid within the period of three years—and in return, according to the terms of the contract, the city will have a handsome park. At the present writing the News is unable to furnish a diagram of the Square with the proposed improvements, but now that the measure has passed, the Board

will soon be furnished. A concise sketch is subjoined:

Mr. Fairchild's plan is as follows: Fair Square is bounded on the north by Hargett street; east by McDonald; south by Martin; west by Dawson. The square as planned to be laid out consists of a center with two close concentric circles with walks radiating to each side and corner. Midway are paved walks, the extreme ends standing parallel with the streets above.

stands the summer house; at the
ends of the grounds and standing
with of the gate, are the greenhouses;
the intersection of the walks are
flower plots, and at the end of each di-
agonal avenue, near the gates are to be
large elliptical plots for flowers. The
walks are to be bordered with trees of
various kinds. On the outside of the curved
walks and to the fence, which will
comprise a full quarter of the distance
from the outside line to the center, the

and will be laid off as lawns. The intentions intended to be used for nursery purposes will not militate against a general plan.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, called for the purpose of considering this measure, thirteen aldermen were present, Mayor Manly presiding. The proffered contract was read—the News has neither time nor space to give it in full this morning—and after some debate was accepted by a vote of 12 to 1. Alderman Fleming

The contract runs for ten years; the bounds are to be cultivated and beamed in accordance with the foregoing plan. The walks are to be ten feet wide, and to be well filled and bordered. The city attorney sees no objection to the plan, and if the proposed improvement is not carried out the work laid out and carried on inures to the city without cost. Should a dispute arise, under the terms of the contract arbitration is to settle it.

There was some little sharp-shooting among the members of the Board; Alaman Briggs was presumed to be opposed to the scheme, but when he came to examine it closely he gave in adhesion. Take it all in all it will doubtless prove a benefit to the city. It is a pity that Mr. Fairchild cannot be induced to take the other Squares in hand.

While John Sherman in his Portland speech and elsewhere claims that he effected a saving to the government of ten millions of dollars by the refunding process, he ignores the fact that there has been a startling increase in the public debt since he has had charge of the Treasury Department.

Increase of the Public Debt.
New York Star.

While John Sherman in his Portland speech and elsewhere claims that he effected a saving to the government of ten millions of dollars by the refunding process, he ignores the fact that there has been a startling increase in the public debt since he has had charge of the Treasury Department.

General Thomas Ewing, in the speech

made a few days ago on arriving at home in Ohio, showed from the official Treasury report that the interest on the public debt paid in 1877 was \$124,000, and last year \$102,500,000, and this year \$105,000,000. In other words, in 1878 and 1879 over \$13,000,000 more of interest on the debt has been paid than when Mr. Sherman took charge of the funding operation. That the sum is what the operation cost is made up of bonuses in the shape of interest and of commissions.

Meantime Mr. Sherman has increased the principal of the bonded debt \$200,000. It will take the savings of interest by refunding for eight or ten years to pay off this increased bonded debt and the bonuses and double interest, and to get even on the entire operation. Thus it will appear that the ten millions which Mr. Sherman boasts he has saved to the Government, and three millions more, went into the pockets of

General Ewing further shows that for all the \$1,300,000,000 of taxes paid by the people since 1866, after the nominal reduction of the public debt \$528,000,000, and after the refunding so far accomplished, the public debt of the United States to-day is a far greater burden on the people than it was before the first dollar of it was paid. Measure it by the things which have

be sold to pay for wheat, beef, horses, labor; it takes fifty per cent. more of labor or land or products to pay the interest to-day than it took five years ago. How is the country benefited by a nominal reduction of \$10,000,000 of interest, when the reduction has been accomplished only by adding 50 per cent. to the amount of labor or property which it takes to pay it?

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

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